



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

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THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
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January, 1960

GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION SUPPORTS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The state Convention of Christian churches of Georgia at their annual meeting at Atlanta, November 9-11, 1959, urged "the Governor and General Assembly of Georgia to continue the uninterrupted operation of our public schools." The resolution, passed with only one dissenting vote, also called upon Christian church members to make known their views to the Governor and members of the state legislature.

Christian Churches Join in Preventive Action

Action by the Christian churches, and other religious and civic groups in the state, apparently was being taken to prevent a school shut-down such as occurred at Little Rock. Several years ago the Georgia legislature passed legislation that would cut off State funds to a school district if any school in the district tried to put into operation a program of desegregation. This legislation was reportedly intended to head off plans for token desegregation in Atlanta. Meanwhile, parents of several Negro children have challenged the state law in the Federal Court.

With the court battle between state and federal laws heading for a showdown, many groups within the state have joined "save our public schools" campaign, regardless of their personal views on the question of desegregating public schools. The organization which is rallying Georgians to the cause of public schools is HPI, Inc. (Help Our Public Education). In addition, many of the state's newspapers, including the influential *Atlanta Constitution*, are backing the drive to maintain public education.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

REFUGEE, RELIEF CENTERS VISITED BY ELLA L. WILLIAMS

Refugee camps and relief centers in Europe and the Middle-East were visited in a two months trip this Fall by Ella L. Williams, Coordinator, Material Aid—Refugee Resettlement Program of the Disciples of Christ. Working under the auspices of the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, her work is supported by Week of Compassion Funds.

Miss Williams' "on the spot tour" of the refugee camps was a part of the overall Protestant and Orthodox church effort to cooperate with World Refugee Year proclaimed by the United Nations. The Disciples refugee and relief administrator also contacted Church World Service offices in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Greece, Italy and in the Middle East. Miss Williams expects to speak and write about refugee and relief needs this coming year.

MINISTERS MEET UNION LEADERS AT DRAKE INSTITUTE

The clergy in the Des Moines, Ia., area spent three days in December getting to know the labor movement and its leaders. The Institute on The Church and Labor, December 8-10, 1959, is a project of The Divinity School of Drake University and had the support of the Des Moines Area Council of Churches.

Purposes of the Institute were to: (1) acquaint ministers with the purposes and present work of the labor movement; (2) learn what the church today may say to labor; and (3) encourage mutual understanding. Guest leaders included Dr. Cameron Hall, Executive Director of the Department of Church and Economic Life of the National Council of Churches; and Albert Whitehouse, Disciple layman, and Director of the AFL-CIO's industrial union department.



Paul Stone

DISCIPLES COUPLE JOINS MEXICAN HEIFER PROJECT

For over a decade Disciples of Christ has been a part of Heifer Project, Inc. (HPI), contributing animals and money for shipment to needy people overseas.

Recently, HPI invited the Department of Social Welfare (UCMS) to secure a trained person to work in a Spanish-speaking country. In cooperation with the Division of World Mission, Paul and Barbara Stone have been loaned to this assignment for two years. Paul is trained in agricultural missions, and both he and Barbara have excellent Spanish-speaking ability. Since September they have been located at Ixlaccihuatl 6-202, Mexico 11, D.F. Paul's primary responsibility as HPI representative is to investigate the numerous requests for animals that come to HPI from Mexico and consult with Extension Directors. He will then be in position to present a realistic program for 1960 and to expedite shipping and distribution. More important, he will serve as the link between donor and recipient.

Support for the Stones is jointly shared by the Division of World Mission, UCMS, the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS; through Week of Compassion funds, the HPI, and the Ministry of Agriculture in Mexico.

RUTH E. MILNER

A CATHOLIC FOR PRESIDENT

In a pluralistic society such as the United States it seems almost certain that the de facto Protestant monopoly on the Presidency will be broken. As soon as 1960 Protestants may find nominees of the Catholic faith on either or both party tickets. If we vote at all we may well be voting for a Catholic.

Even if 1960 should not be the year when a man or woman of the Catholic faith is nominated for President or Vice-President, it seems certain that the 170 year de facto Protestant monopoly will surely be successfully challenged in the near future. The imminence of this new development demands that Protestants re-evaluate their philosophy towards the participation of Catholics in politics, particularly at the highest levels. Protestants have supported Catholics for Constable, Congress, Mayor or Governor. But the thought of a Catholic in the White House with all of its political and symbolic power causes some to pause. The reason for their pause is an uncertainty over whether a President of the Catholic faith would support the American principle of separation of church and state in the event of a contrary position advanced by his church.

The real answer to this fear of some Protestants probably will be answered only through experience. Nevertheless, Protestants ought to recognize the signs of the time and begin now to develop principles and programs that will permit them to participate intelligently in mak-

ing political decisions in a pluralistic society.

Protestants cannot judge a candidate solely on the basis of his religious faith. Neither can Protestants protect cherished church-state principles simply by voting against a Catholic. Turning these negatives into positive principles Protestants might say: (1) Candidates should be judged on issues—not religious affiliation; and (2) American church-state principles should be protected through political action at the local, state and national levels; through organized lobbying and political activity directed at City Councils, State Legislatures, and Congress.

In judging a candidate on the issues, the responsible Protestant voter surely must consider his attitude on such life and death, bread and butter issues as disarmament, foreign economic aid, communism, race relations, civil liberties, labor-management practices and the development of our national economy. But in judging the total philosophy of a candidate on the issues it certainly is not religious bigotry, as some Catholics insist, to consider church-state matters.

Since Senator Kennedy is the most prominently mentioned Catholic candidate for President, it may be instructive if not conclusive—to measure his attitude against those of other Protestant candidates on certain church-state issues. Federal aid to education is perhaps the most important such proposal on the national scene. The Catholic Bishops have insisted in recent years that state and federal tax funds should be spent for sectarian and private as well as public schools. Senator Kennedy emphatically opposes such aid to parochial schools and is currently “enjoying” a hostile barrage of editorial criticism from the Catholic press. No Protestant candidate has as yet indicated a position on this question.

In like manner Senator Kennedy announced his opposition to the appointment of an Ambassador to the Vatican. No Protestant candidate has taken a stand.

The silence of Protestant candidates may be because they have not been asked, and being politicians, they are not soliciting controversy. But it is not irrelevant to post the question when it is remembered that it was Episcopalian Roosevelt who dodged Senate confirmation to have a personal representative at the Vatican for more than a decade; and Baptist Truman who attempted to name General Mark Clark as an official Ambassador.

On the question of dissemination of birth control information through our foreign aid programs, Senator Kennedy thought the proposal unwise but would uphold the law. Humphrey, Rockefeller and Stevenson would provide such information if asked by underdeveloped countries. Only Senator Symington said flatly that this information should be provided. And President Eisenhower angrily denounced the birth control proposal of his own Draper Commission and thereby gave the strongest support to the position of the Catholic Bishops on this question. Vice President Nixon was “unavailable” for comment.

Mr. Kennedy, it would appear there does not do too badly on the current issue when compared with the views of Protestant candidates and the views and actions of Protestant Presidents. Still Protestants will ask, can we count on this in the future? We can only if Protestants are willing to accept another proposition, namely that: American separation of church and state principles should be protected through organized lobbying and political activity directed at city councils, state legislatures and Congress.

Protecting separation of church and state principles through organized lobbying is the hard task ahead for Protestants. In general, Protestants have felt uneasy about the lobbying role, sometimes because of a misunderstanding of the separation of church and state doctrine. But lobbying in the best sense of the word must be seen as the legitimate responsibility of every citizen exercising his right of petition guaranteed in the Constitution. This is a responsibility that Protestants can no longer ignore.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

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ISSUES FACING CONGRESS IN 1960

The 86th Congress reconvenes January 6 for the second half of its two year session. Adjournment is expected before the Democratic Convention, July 11, in Los Angeles and the Republican Convention, July 25, in Chicago. Progress of legislation will undoubtedly be affected by the forthcoming elections, November 8, and the presence of five major Presidential candidates in the Senate.

Congress will have before it all unfinished business from last year. In addition to its normal heavy schedule, the Senate may consider as many as four important treaties, including a revised U.S.-Japanese security treaty. Foreign aid and trade, the adverse balance of payments, China policy, civil rights, aid to education, and the budget are also likely to be key issues.

Here is a check list of items on which Congress should act in 1960:

✓ *Approve a Possible Treaty to End Nuclear Weapons Tests.*

The nuclear powers are continuing efforts at Geneva to write a treaty banning further nuclear weapons tests. Within the past month negotiators have approved the 18th article of the planned 24 article treaty, and on December 14 the Soviet Union proposed a compromise on three stumbling blocks: composition of the Control Commission, staffing of control posts and voting procedures on budgetary questions.

Negotiations were recessed December 19, to allow the Governments to consider a report from East-West experts who have been studying the problem of policing underground tests. The experts were unable to agree on an effective control system. Talks will resume January 12.

If a treaty is eventually signed, it must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

✓ *Approve Antarctica Treaty.*

On December 1, twelve nations including the United States and the Soviet Union signed a treaty to ensure that Antarctica will be used for peaceful purposes only.

The treaty prohibits nuclear weapons tests, other military activities, and disposal of radio-active waste in this area, which equals the size of Europe and the United States combined. Under the inspection system, official observers "shall have complete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica." Disputes arising under the treaty may be referred to the International Court.

President Eisenhower has said that the treaty provisions, which grew out of the International Geophysical Year, "constitute a significant advance toward the goal of a peaceful world with justice."

✓ *Revise World Court Treaty.*

When the Senate approved ratification of the Statute of the International Court of Justice in 1946 it attached the "Connally reservation" under which the United States reserves the right to judge whether a case falls within the Court's jurisdiction, rather than letting the Court decide this question. This reservation has impaired the effectiveness of the Court and U.S. leadership in the free world.

A resolution (S. Res. 94) introduced by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey would remove the reservation. On November 17 President Eisenhower reiterated support for removal of the self-judging restriction.

✓ *Appropriate Money for Disarmament Studies.*

Last year the State Department requested some \$400,000 for technical studies on disarmament. This was turned down by the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate, although Senator Humphrey pressed for the sum on four occasions but without effective support from the Administration. This year the State Department should press vigorously for an increased sum.

The Democratic Advisory Council on December 5 called for a Federal "National Peace Agency" to deal with arms control and economic development.

✓ *Overhaul U.S. Foreign Policy.*

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is nearing the end of a two year foreign policy review. Fifteen studies prepared by private agencies for the Committee may be obtained through your Senator. The Committee plans to hold public hearings on these studies and will make its own report by June.

✓ *Revise U.S. China Policy.*

Two recent reports highlight growing dissatisfaction with U.S. China policy. A report on Asia submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee by Conlon Associates urges abandonment of "containment through isolation" in favor of a policy based on "exploration and negotiation." The Rockefeller report, "The Mid-Century Challenge to U.S. Foreign Policy," said "self interest and enlightened policy" require "a candid recognition of what China is and where it is going." It called for "full reporting by Americans on the spot" in China.

Negotiations with China are necessary if stations to monitor a nuclear test ban are to be set up there.

✓ *Oppose Germ, Gas Warfare.*

House resolutions by Robert W. Kastenmeier, Wis., and James Roosevelt, Calif., would put Congress on record as reaffirming that the United States shall "under no circumstances resort to the use of biological weapons or the use of poisonous or obnoxious gases unless they are first used by our enemies" (H. Con. Res. 433 and 438).

These resolutions are designed to counter vigorous Army Chemical Corps efforts to make the use of such weapons acceptable to the public and to have the Security Council authorize the use of these weapons whether or not another country uses them first.

✓ *Rescind Authority to Transfer Nuclear Weapons Data to Other Nations.*

Any further agreements to transfer nuclear weapons information and material to other nations should be disapproved by Congress if and when such agreements are laid before Congress for review.

Instead, Congress should rescind the authority already granted. According to recent reports it may be seriously questioned whether the Administration is complying with Congressional intent to retain effective American control of nuclear warheads. An AP story from Ottawa, December 3, reports that the United States has discussed transferring warheads to Canada. The report said, "such details as whether an American officer would be attached to a Canadian warship to effect United States custody of American nuclear warheads are still under discussion."

✓ *Approve Disarmament Resolution.*

The Senate has already approved a resolution (S. Con. Res. 48) reaffirming U.S. intention to devote a substantial portion of savings resulting from disarmament to "works for peace." An identical resolution (H. Con. Res. 393) is awaiting House action.

It would also seem desirable for Congress to approve a resolution urging "general and complete disarmament" along the lines of the UN resolution adopted this fall, with U.S. approval.

"This Sure Beats Cleaning Up After a War"



✓ *Approve an Adequate Foreign Economic Aid Program Which Would Include:*

- at least \$1.1 billion for the *Development Loan Fund*. This sum has already been authorized by Congress for fiscal 1961.
- increased sums for *U.S. and UN Technical Assistance* programs, retaining at least the 40% U.S. contribution to the UN program.
- separation and reduction of military aid.
- large appropriations to the new *International Development Association*.
- greater use of agricultural surpluses for foreign aid and development.
- House approval of a Senate passed bill (S. 1697) to permit economic and financial assistance to the people in Communist satellite countries.

Balance of payments. The \$3.4 billion deficit realized by the United States overseas balance of payments in 1958 and 1959 will have an important effect on aid and trade legislation. It has already been used as partial justification for an Administration order under which nations receiving DLF funds must spend this money in the United States.

Instead of reverting to such "Buy American" policies the Government should cut military spending—which sends so many dollars overseas—and encourage other nations to cooperate in expanding multilateral aid programs. This would reduce the pressure on U.S. bilateral programs.

Reinforce Minority Rights.

gress should help citizens adjust to desegregation. According to civil rights proponents, this can best be done by passing a bill which:

General

Authorizes the Attorney General to initiate civil suits to establish civil rights;

Makes it a Federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing buildings;

Grants statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which seeks to eliminate discrimination in private employment;

Voting

Sets up Federal Registrars on a temporary basis in areas which refuse to register Negroes;

Requires officials to preserve voting records and allow the Justice Department to inspect them;

Schools

Specifies that the Supreme Court's school decisions are the law of the land;

Provides technical and financial aid to communities which are trying to desegregate schools;

Makes it a Federal crime to interfere with court
orders enforcing school desegregation;

Authorizes the Government to provide educational facilities for children of military personnel when schools are closed by integration disputes.

1959 a House Judiciary Subcommittee approved a bill which contained all but one of the above points. H.R. 8601 was later recommended by the Civil Rights Commission. The full Committee reported a minor bill, H.R. 8601, which covers items 2, 5, 8 and 9.

R. 8601 has been pigeonholed by the Rules Committee. House members should be urged to sign a discharge petition, now being circulated, to bring the bill to the floor where it can be strengthened. It is important that the House pass adequate legislation before February 15, when the Senate leadership has tentatively promised to begin discussing civil rights. The Senate Judiciary Committee is now considering a bill containing only point 5 above.

Reaffirm Support for Individual Liberties.

1959, the Supreme Court, which generally defends individual rights, handed down two decisions upholding the right of investigating committees to compel testimony. As a consequence, Lloyd Barenblatt, 36, former instructor at Vassar, is now serving six months in jail for refusing to answer questions put to him by the Un-American Activities Committee. Willard Sauls, 69, prominent Methodist layman, has been sentenced to a one year sentence for refusing to disclose the names of attenders at a summer camp.

time, therefore, that Congress, which has attacked the Court for being too liberal, should reassert its faith

At the FCNL Annual Meeting, December 4-5, the Committee chose one overriding priority and four supporting priorities for 1960:

Overriding priority: **Work for Disarmament.**

Supporting priorities: Increased Economic and Technical Aid; Sharing our Agricultural Abundance; Promoting Civil Rights and Liberties.

in the individual. Congress should: (1) substitute a right-to-travel bill, S. 806, for a House passed bill, H.R. 9069. H.R. 9069 would reverse the *Kent* decision and allow the Secretary of State to deny passports on the basis of beliefs; (2) refuse to approve bills to expand the Federal security program to cover employees in non-sensitive jobs. These bills would reverse the *Cole* decision; (3) refuse to reinstate the industrial security program under which the Department of Defense used information supplied by anonymous informers in evaluating the loyalty of defense workers (*Greene* decision); and (4) eliminate loyalty oaths from the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The recent refusal of Harvard and Yale to accept funds under this requirement reinforces the need to pass the Kennedy-Clark bill, S. 819, which would delete the oaths.

✓ *Help Victims of War and Oppression.*

More than 40 million people have been uprooted since 1945. Estimates of the number still unsettled range as high as 17 million. For most, the only solution is integration where they are. Others, including some of the sick and aged, should be allowed to emigrate.

Although the United States contributes to many resettlement programs and provides asylum to some refugees, this nation can do more. Congress should enact the Hennings bill, S. 2513, which would: authorize the admission of 20,000 non-quota refugees a year, including up to 5,000 handicapped persons; allow the President to parole additional refugees into the country in emergency situations; provide an extra \$10 million for rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees; and authorize greater use of agricultural surpluses in refugee programs.

✓ *Aid School Building Programs.*

According to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, about 10,000,000 public school children are housed in inadequate buildings or crowded into oversized classes; an additional 195,000 qualified public school teachers are needed.

Two major bills are pending. The House Education and Labor Committee has reported H.R. 22, which would authorize a \$4.5 billion program of aid for school construction and teachers' salaries over a four year period. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee has reported S. 8, which calls for a two-year program of up to \$1 billion of matching grants to the states for school construction. (Write FCNL for a statement on pros and cons of Federal aid.)

SOME IMPORTANT LEGISLATION PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS

Juvenile Delinquency. S. 694 which is awaiting action on the Senate floor, would authorize a \$25 million, five-year program, to help states and private agencies develop demonstration projects on methods of controlling juvenile delinquency. A similar bill, H.R. 7335, is pending before the House Education and Welfare Committee.

Youth Conservation. S. 812, which passed the Senate in August, and is pending before a House Committee, would establish a Youth Conservation Corps, under which boys 16 to 21 would engage in recreation maintenance, reforestation, watershed rehabilitation and other conservation activities on publicly owned lands and Indian reservations.

Child, Migrant Labor. A number of proposals would improve living conditions of farm workers, including 500,000 domestic migrants and 227,000 children aged 10-13, who work on farms for pay. These would establish a minimum wage, beginning at 75¢ an hour, for workers on large corporate farms (S. 1085, H.R. 4948); prohibit children under 14 from working on farms for pay (S. 2141, H.R. 8297); require registration of migrant labor contractors (S. 2498, S. 1778, H.R. 5930). Hearings are being held on Senate bills. No action has been taken on House bills.

Depressed Areas. In 1959 the Senate passed a bill, S. 722, which would have authorized the Government to provide \$389.5 million in loans, grants and technical assistance to low-income rural areas, Indian reservations and industrialized communities suffering from high level unemployment. A House Committee reduced this authorization to \$251 million in hopes of avoiding a Presidential veto. S. 722 is awaiting clearance by the House Rules Committee.

American Indians. Proposals to increase opportunities for some 385,000 Indians are pending before House and Senate Committees. These would authorize the

appropriation of \$20 million for industrial development near reservations (S. 953), and grant some 18 tribes title to about 350,000 acres of submarginal land (H.R. 8115, S. 2345, S. 2346). The Interior Department has asked Congress to add \$15 million to the Indian Revolving Loan Fund so that more tribes can be helped consolidate land holdings.

Death Penalty. Persons executed in the United States during the 29-year period, 1930-58, totaled 3,616, including 31 for Federal crimes, and 40 in the District of Columbia. House and Senate Committees are considering two bills which would bring about a reduction in these executions. Rep. Multer's bill, H.R. 870, would substitute life imprisonment for the death penalty in Federal offenses. S. 2083, by Sen. Keating and 8 others, would allow District juries to recommend life imprisonment in first degree murder cases. The death penalty is mandatory under present law.

Home Rule For D.C. A bill, S. 1681, giving the District the right to elect a mayor, city council, and non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives passed the Senate in July. It is bottled up in the House District Committee.

Suppression of "obscene" literature. H.R. 7379, which passed the House September 1, would allow the Post Office Department to withhold delivery of remittances and other mail, addressed to purveyors of obscene literature, for up to 45 days. Under present law, mail can be withheld for only 20 days. Opponents have raised a question as to whether the object of the bill is to drive purveyors out of business without due process of law and curtail the right of the Courts to rule on obscenity issues. H.R. 7379 has been referred to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

An Index of subjects covered in the 1959 Newsletters is available on request from the FCNL office.



1. Emptying Seeds For Repackaging.



2. Sorting Seeds Donated by Local Seed Company.

SEEDS FOR HOPE

Ankle deep in empty seed packets 35 members of Downey Avenue Christian Church, in Indianapolis, Indiana, spent more than 200 man (and woman) hours to repackage garden seeds for overseas shipment to persons in need. In all 853 pounds of radishes, lettuce, beans, peas, corn, cucumbers, squash, carrots, turnips, cabbage, beets, spinach, tomatoes and parsnips were emptied from their original 10c, 15c, and 25c packages and repacked in quantities of 1/2 to 10 pounds.

The project was made possible by the gift of a local wholesale seed company of over a thousand pounds of seed packets. Opening and emptying the original packets, repacking and labelling was done by local church members working at odd times during the day and in the evenings.

The basement of the local church was set

up as a work room. "Production lines" were organized and everyone pitched in to help. The oldest was 81 years old and the youngest who was 4 years of age assisted his mother in opening seed packets (from time to time). The project was sponsored by the church's Christian Action and Community Service Committee working with the service chairman of the C.W.F. Both men and women participated. "We not only had a thoroughly good time as we worked together, but somehow I think all of us felt better for the feeling that we were going to make possible a little better existence for other people," said one woman.

The seeds were delivered to the Disciples Service Center, Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis, together with monies to help defray shipping costs. The Church World Service truck then picked them up and took them on the next leg of their trip to the needy overseas.



3. 10 P.M.
and
Still
at
Work!

Seeds
Packaged
for
Overseas
Shipment.



5. Ready To Go!



When Your Committee Meets—

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

SOCIAL ACTION EXPERIENCES REPORTED BY MANY CHURCHES

Frequently, we receive information from churches briefing us on the work of their Departments of Christian Action and Community Service or Committees. Possibly you can find something that will be helpful for your work from what they are saying and doing below:

One Social Action chairman writes: "In the two years I have been Christian Action and Community Service Chairman, I have given a brief account of the Social Action News Letter at practically every Christian Women's Fellowship unit meeting of my own circle, and have had the leaders or study chairmen of other units to do likewise. Each Monday, an adult class discusses various areas of social concern which falls under the Christian action program, using the Social Action News Letter.

"I find that a few simple explanations and examples to many groups in the church soon pays off in interest. This is when I suggest the News-Letter as their best and most easily read source of information for the whole Christian Action program."

Another writes: "We now have something of a department—a chairman of alcoholism education and letter-writing; another man experienced in helping to rehabilitate alcoholics at the Salvation Army headquarters; a woman working with alcoholic women; a woman heading up interracial interest; a person lined up for a survey of needs of the 'over 65s' in our church; a couple for errands to transport the handicapped to church and other places. We are also putting stickers in bills and checks like this: *I AM A CUSTOMER WHO WOULD WELCOME BEING SERVED BY THOSE WHOSE RACE, CREED, OR COLOR MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN MY OWN.* We have had some good reports from this."

This Christian Action and Community Service department planned a program around three dinner meetings in as many

months. The first, was a panel of well-known civic leaders who discussed salacious literature and its effect on the community; the second, dealt with a "Meet the Candidates" program. All who participated had an opportunity to get acquainted with candidates of both political parties; the third program, of a panel type nature, was held just prior to the primary elections when legislative issues (not candidates) were discussed in the light of Christian political responsibility.

PROGRAM PACKET AVAILABLE FOR MID-WINTER PLANS

The Mid-winter Program Planning Packet for Christian Action and Community Service has been mailed to all persons whose names and addresses have been filed with the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, as being responsible for this area of the church's work.

The Packet materials include: Work Camp opportunities for young people; scholarship opportunities for training in the alcohol problem; clothing drive for overseas needy; Race Relations with a special Questionnaire for study and return to the Department of Social Welfare.

Data received from Questionnaires will serve as a basis for preparation of a Resolution on Race Relations to be presented to the International Convention Assembly, Louisville, Ky., October, 1960.

The Planning Packet is available to all churches, NOT ALREADY RECEIVING IT—by sending to the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, the name and address of the chairman of Christian Action and Community Service or the person responsible for Christian Social Action in the local church.

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN

PAMPHLETS: ECUMENICAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

"WHO, WHY, WHERE, WHAT?"—a pamphlet by this title gives answers in a nutshell—about opportunities available for young people in Ecumenical Voluntary Service through Work Camp experiences. Information, including cost, concerning eight projects in the United States and five abroad for 1960 is listed.

"INVEST YOUR SUMMER!"—is the title of a pamphlet giving a comprehensive outline of service opportunities for young people at home and abroad for 1960. Includes: Work Camps—Community Service Projects—Institutional Services—Caravanning to do a specific job—and service in positions of individual responsibility.

Perhaps your Committee can encourage and/or sponsor a young person for Ecumenical Voluntary Service.

Available: FREE COPY of either, or both of these—Write: Mrs. Ruth E. Miller, Dept. of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 So. Downey Ave., Indianapolis.

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NEWS LETTER

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